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Terms	Documents
L17 and (I11 or ((96177488)[AN]))	9

Database:

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JPO Abstracts Database
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IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search:

L21

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<u>Set Name</u> side by side	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit Count</u>	<u>Set Name</u> result set
	<i>DB=TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>		
<u>L21</u>	L17 and (l11 or ((96177488)[AN]))	9	<u>L21</u>
<u>L20</u>	affinit\$ and similarit\$	0	<u>L20</u>
<u>L19</u>	L17 and similarit\$	4	<u>L19</u>
<u>L18</u>	L17 and (l9 or l10)	0	<u>L18</u>
<u>L17</u>	l6 and l8	587	<u>L17</u>
<u>L16</u>	l7 and (l8 or l9 or l10 or l11)	15	<u>L16</u>
<u>L15</u>	L14 and affinit\$	0	<u>L15</u>
<u>L14</u>	data adj min\$ or knowedlege adj discovery	57	<u>L14</u>
<u>L13</u>	l6 and l7	12	<u>L13</u>
<u>L12</u>	(l1 or l2 or l3 or l4 or l5) near10 (weight\$ or importan\$ or influenc\$ or emphasiz\$ or value\$ or valuing or valuable or prominenc\$ or bearing or relevan\$ or pertinen\$)	2946	<u>L12</u>
<u>L11</u>	(l1 or l2 or l3 or l4 or l5) near10 (significant or significance)	276	<u>L11</u>
<u>L10</u>	measur\$ near3 similarit\$	9	<u>L10</u>
<u>L9</u>	(l1 or l2 or l3 or l4 or l5) near5 similarit\$	13	<u>L9</u>
<u>L8</u>	(l1 or l2 or l3 or l4 or l5) near5 (correlat\$ or correspond\$ or association\$ or relat\$ or relationship\$)	2835	<u>L8</u>
<u>L7</u>	(l1 or l2 or l3 or l4 or l5) near5 (affinit\$ or likeness\$ or closeness or relatedness)	40	<u>L7</u>
<u>L6</u>	(l1 or l2 or l3 or l4 or l5) near5 (cluster\$ or group\$ or collection\$ or set\$ or family or families or bunch\$)	4568	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	people or person or friend\$ or individual\$ or employee\$ or member\$ or student\$ or user\$ or participant\$ or subscriber\$ or customer\$ or consumer\$ or reader\$	20651	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	movie\$ or film\$ or video\$ or photo\$ or photograph\$ or image\$ or sound or audio or recordings or multimedia or media or clip\$	24007	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	product\$ or goods or merchandise or transactions or purchases	12441	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	document\$ or article\$ or email\$ or mail\$ or record\$ or book\$ or magazine\$ or message\$	30178	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	(entity or entities or thing\$ or object\$ or item\$ or element\$ or asset\$)	17048	<u>L1</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

WEST[Generate Collection](#)[Print](#)**Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 10 of 12 returned.**☐ 1. Document ID: NNRD453154

L13: Entry 1 of 12

File: TDBD

Jan 1, 2002

TDB-ACC-NO: NNRD453154

DISCLOSURE TITLE: Method for Relating Retails Sales based on Customer Traffic Patterns.

PUBLICATION-DATA:

IBM technical Disclosure Bulletin, January 2002, UK

ISSUE NUMBER: 453

PAGE NUMBER: 138

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☐ 2. Document ID: NNRD416151

L13: Entry 2 of 12

File: TDBD

Dec 1, 1998

TDB-ACC-NO: NNRD416151

DISCLOSURE TITLE: Optimum Thread Selection In An OO Application Server

PUBLICATION-DATA:

Research Disclosure, December 1998, UK

VOLUME NUMBER: 41

ISSUE NUMBER: 416

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☐ 3. Document ID: NA9406377

L13: Entry 3 of 12

File: TDBD

Jun 1, 1994

TDB-ACC-NO: NA9406377

DISCLOSURE TITLE: Detecting Inter-Transaction Affinities

PUBLICATION-DATA:

IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, June 1994, US

VOLUME NUMBER: 37

ISSUE NUMBER: 6A

PAGE NUMBER: 377 - 380

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KMC

☐ 4. Document ID: NB9402597

L13: Entry 4 of 12

File: TDBD

Feb 1, 1994

TDB-ACC-NO: NB9402597

DISCLOSURE TITLE: Application of the Principle of Locality of Reference to Removable Storage Media

PUBLICATION-DATA:

IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, February 1994, US

VOLUME NUMBER: 37

ISSUE NUMBER: 2B

PAGE NUMBER: 597 - 598

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KMC

☐ 5. Document ID: NB9306251

L13: Entry 5 of 12

File: TDBD

Jun 1, 1993

TDB-ACC-NO: NB9306251

DISCLOSURE TITLE: Mechanism for Restrictive Viewing of Meeting Notices

PUBLICATION-DATA:

IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, June 1993, US

VOLUME NUMBER: 36

ISSUE NUMBER: 6B

PAGE NUMBER: 251 - 252

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☐ 6. Document ID: NN9302263

L13: Entry 6 of 12

File: TDBD

Feb 1, 1993

TDB-ACC-NO: NN9302263

DISCLOSURE TITLE: Post-Receipt Acknowledgement Request Modification

PUBLICATION-DATA:

IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, February 1993, US

VOLUME NUMBER: 36

ISSUE NUMBER: 2

PAGE NUMBER: 263 - 264

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☐ 7. Document ID: NN9302147

L13: Entry 7 of 12

File: TDBD

Feb 1, 1993

TDB-ACC-NO: NN9302147

DISCLOSURE TITLE: Control of Attachable Devices in a Distributed Computer Environment

PUBLICATION-DATA:

IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, February 1993, US

VOLUME NUMBER: 36

ISSUE NUMBER: 2

PAGE NUMBER: 147 - 148

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☐ 8. Document ID: NN9302143

L13: Entry 8 of 12

File: TDBD

Feb 1, 1993

TDB-ACC-NO: NN9302143

DISCLOSURE TITLE: Post-Distribution Object Attribute Modification

PUBLICATION-DATA:

IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, February 1993, US

VOLUME NUMBER: 36

ISSUE NUMBER: 2

PAGE NUMBER: 143 - 144

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☐ 9. Document ID: NN9111222

L13: Entry 9 of 12

File: TDBD

Nov 1, 1991

TDB-ACC-NO: NN9111222

DISCLOSURE TITLE: Wildcard Affinity Specification.

PUBLICATION-DATA:

IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, November 1991, US

VOLUME NUMBER: 34

ISSUE NUMBER: 6

PAGE NUMBER: 222 - 223

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KVMC

☐ 10. Document ID: NB9103355

L13: Entry 10 of 12

File: TDBD

Mar 1, 1991

TDB-ACC-NO: NB9103355

DISCLOSURE TITLE: FMRT: An Efficient Transaction Routing And Load Sharing Algorithm.

PUBLICATION-DATA:

IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, March 1991, US

VOLUME NUMBER: 33

ISSUE NUMBER: 10B

PAGE NUMBER: 355 - 360

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16 and 17	12

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WEST[Generate Collection](#)[Print](#)**Search Results - Record(s) 11 through 12 of 12 returned.**☐ 11. Document ID: NN86023748

L13: Entry 11 of 12

File: TDBD

Feb 1, 1986

TDB-ACC-NO: NN86023748

DISCLOSURE TITLE: System for Sharing Documents in a Single Data Base

PUBLICATION-DATA:

IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, February 1986, US

VOLUME NUMBER: 28

ISSUE NUMBER: 9

PAGE NUMBER: 3748 - 3751

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[KMC](#)☐ 12. Document ID: NB83081403

L13: Entry 12 of 12

File: TDBD

Aug 1, 1983

TDB-ACC-NO: NB83081403

DISCLOSURE TITLE: Providing for Affinity Relationships in Electronic Document Distribution Networks

PUBLICATION-DATA:

IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, August 1983, US

VOLUME NUMBER: 26

ISSUE NUMBER: 3B

PAGE NUMBER: 1403 - 1404

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[KMC](#)

WEST[Generate Collection](#)[Print](#)**Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 9 of 9 returned.**☐ 1. Document ID: NNRD454157

L21: Entry 1 of 9

File: TDBD

Feb 1, 2002

TDB-ACC-NO: NNRD454157

DISCLOSURE TITLE: A method for controlling unwanted telephone calls and E-mail

PUBLICATION-DATA:

IBM technical Disclosure Bulletin, February 2002, UK

ISSUE NUMBER: 454

PAGE NUMBER: 323

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[KVMC](#)☐ 2. Document ID: NN9405185

L21: Entry 2 of 9

File: TDBD

May 1, 1994

TDB-ACC-NO: NN9405185

DISCLOSURE TITLE: Miniature Differential Laser Interferometer/Vibrometer for Optical Glide and Other Storage Applications

PUBLICATION-DATA:

IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, May 1994, US

VOLUME NUMBER: 37

ISSUE NUMBER: 5

PAGE NUMBER: 185 - 188

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☐ 3. Document ID: NN911024

L21: Entry 3 of 9

File: TDBD

Oct 1, 1991

TDB-ACC-NO: NN911024

DISCLOSURE TITLE: Spatial User Interface.

PUBLICATION-DATA:

IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, October 1991, US

VOLUME NUMBER: 34

ISSUE NUMBER: 5

PAGE NUMBER: 24 - 26

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KVMC

☐ 4. Document ID: NA900376

L21: Entry 4 of 9

File: TDBD

Mar 1, 1990

TDB-ACC-NO: NA900376

DISCLOSURE TITLE: Unambiguous Ordered Listbox Insertion.

PUBLICATION-DATA:

IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, March 1990, US

VOLUME NUMBER: 32

ISSUE NUMBER: 10A

PAGE NUMBER: 76 - 77

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KVMC

☐ 5. Document ID: NN8809149

L21: Entry 5 of 9

File: TDBD

Sep 1, 1988

TDB-ACC-NO: NN8809149

DISCLOSURE TITLE: Expert System Item Classification

PUBLICATION-DATA:

IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, September 1988, US

VOLUME NUMBER: 31

ISSUE NUMBER: 4

PAGE NUMBER: 149 - 151

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☐ 6. Document ID: NN85112394

L21: Entry 6 of 9

File: TDBD

Nov 1, 1985

TDB-ACC-NO: NN85112394

DISCLOSURE TITLE: Six-Deep Hierarchical Keying Technique

PUBLICATION-DATA:

IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, November 1985, US

VOLUME NUMBER: 28

ISSUE NUMBER: 6

PAGE NUMBER: 2394 - 2395

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☐ 7. Document ID: NN8306402

L21: Entry 7 of 9

File: TDBD

Jun 1, 1983

TDB-ACC-NO: NN8306402

DISCLOSURE TITLE: Optoelectronic Signature Technique and Associated Measurement System for Defect Characterization on Rigid Surfaces

PUBLICATION-DATA:

IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, June 1983, US

VOLUME NUMBER: 26

ISSUE NUMBER: 1

PAGE NUMBER: 402 - 405

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☐ 8. Document ID: NN82014121

L21: Entry 8 of 9

File: TDBD

Jan 1, 1982

TDB-ACC-NO: NN82014121

DISCLOSURE TITLE: Append Next Document Function for Display Word Processor Communication. January 1982.

PUBLICATION-DATA:

IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, January 1982, US

VOLUME NUMBER: 24

ISSUE NUMBER: 8

PAGE NUMBER: 4121 - 4122

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☐ 9. Document ID: NN70101174

L21: Entry 9 of 9

File: TDBD

Oct 1, 1970

TDB-ACC-NO: NN70101174

DISCLOSURE TITLE: Dynamic Threshold Generator. October 1970.

PUBLICATION-DATA:

IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, October 1970, US

VOLUME NUMBER: 13

ISSUE NUMBER: 5

PAGE NUMBER: 1174 - 1175

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Sort by: **Title** **Publication** **Publication Date** **Score** Binder

Results 1 - 20 of 23 short listing

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- 1** High-quality sub-function construction in functional decomposition 100%
 based on information relationship measures
 L. Józwiak , A. Chojnacki
Proceedings of the conference on Design, automation and test in Europe March 2001
- 2** Clustering gene expression patterns 100%
 Amir Ben-Dor , Zohar Yakhini
Proceedings of the third annual international conference on Computational molecular biology April 1999
- 3** The software information base: a server for reuse 99%
 Panos Constantopoulos , Matthias Jarke , John Mylopoulos , Yannis Vassiliou
The VLDB Journal — The International Journal on Very Large Data Bases January 1995
 Volume 4 Issue 1
 We present an experimental software repository system that provides organization, storage, management, and access facilities for reusable software components. The system, intended as part of an applications development environment, supports the

representation of information about requirements, designs and implementations of software, and offers facilities for visual presentation of the software objects. This article details the features and architecture of the repository system, the technical ch ...

4 Opportunistic exploration of large consumer product spaces 99%



Doug Bryan , Anatole Gershman

Proceedings of the 1st ACM conference on Electronic commerce November 1999

5 Essential modeling: use cases for user interfaces 99%



Larry L. Constantine

interactions April 1995

Volume 2 Issue 2

6 XML schemas: integration and translation: XClust: clustering XML 99%



schemas for effective integration

Mong Li Lee , Liang Huai Yang , Wynne Hsu , Xia Yang

Proceedings of the eleventh international conference on Information and knowledge management November 2002

It is increasingly important to develop scalable integration techniques for the growing number of XML data sources. A practical starting point for the integration of large numbers of Document Type Definitions (DTDs) of XML sources would be to find clusters of DTDs that are similar in structure and semantics. Reconciling similar DTDs within such a cluster will be an easier task than reconciling DTDs that are different in structure and semantics as the latter would involve more restructuring ...

7 Vertical partitioning algorithms for database design 99%



Shamkant Navathe , Stefano Ceri , Gio Wiederhold , Jinglie Dou

ACM Transactions on Database Systems (TODS) December 1984

Volume 9 Issue 4

This paper addresses the vertical partitioning of a set of logical records or a relation into fragments. The rationale behind vertical partitioning is to produce fragments, groups of attribute columns, that "closely match" the requirements of transactions. Vertical partitioning is applied in three contexts: a database stored on devices of a single type, a database stored in different memory levels, and a distributed database. In a two-level memory hierarchy, most tran ...

8 Iterative abstraction-based CTL model checking 98%



Jae-Young Jang , In-Ho Moon , Gary D. Hachtel

Proceedings of the conference on Design, automation and test in Europe January 2000

9 Conceptual schema analysis: techniques and applications 98%



S. Castano , V. De Antonellis , M. G. Fugini , B. Pernici

ACM Transactions on Database Systems (TODS) September 1998

Volume 23 Issue 3

The problem of analyzing and classifying conceptual schemas is becoming increasingly important due to the availability of a large number of schemas related to existing applications. The purposes of schema analysis and classification activities can be different: to extract information on intensional properties of legacy systems

in order to restructure or migrate to new architectures; to build libraries of reference conceptual components to be used in building new applications in a given domain ...

10 Towards a theory of spatial database queries (extended abstract) 97%



Jan Paredaens , Jan Van den Bussche , Dirk Van Gucht

Proceedings of the thirteenth ACM SIGACT-SIGMOD-SIGART symposium on Principles of database systems May 1994

A general model for spatial databases is considered, which extends the relational model by allowing as tuple components not only atomic values but also geometrical figures. The model, which is inspired by the work of Kanellakis, Kuper and Revesz on constraint query languages, includes a calculus and an algebra which are equivalent. Given this framework, the concept of spatial database query is investigated. Thereto, Chandra and Harel's well-known consistency criterion for classical relation ...

11 Automatic feedback using past queries: social searching? 96%



Larry Fitzpatrick , Mei Dent

ACM SIGIR Forum , Proceedings of the 20th annual international ACM SIGIR conference on Research and development in information retrieval July 1997
Volume 31 Issue SI

12 Analyzing and communicating usability data: now that you have the 95%



data what do you do? a CHI'94 workshop

Nandini P. Nayak , Debbie Mrazek , David R. Smith

ACM SIGCHI Bulletin January 1995

Volume 27 Issue 1

At the CHI '94 Workshop: "Analyzing and Communicating Usability Data", usability researchers and practitioners gathered to discuss how usability data should be collected, analyzed, and communicated to help ensure the design and development of usable products. This workshop was motivated by the challenges CHI have encountered in analyzing and communicating data despite the widespread availability of a variety of usability tools. Workshop activities included brief presentations, small ...

13 Semantic and schematic similarities between database objects: a 94%



context-based approach

Vipul Kashyap , Amit Sheth

The VLDB Journal – The International Journal on Very Large Data Bases

December 1996

Volume 5 Issue 4

In a multidatabase system, schematic conflicts between two objects are usually of interest only when the objects have some semantic similarity. We use the concept of *semantic proximity*, which is essentially an *abstraction/mapping* between the domains of the two objects associated with the *context of comparison*. An explicit though partial context representation is proposed and the specificity relationship between contexts is defined. The contexts are organized as a meet semi-lattice ...

14 Knowledge encapsulation for focused search from pervasive devices 92%



Yariv Aridor , David Carmel , Yoelle S. Maarek , Aya Soffer , Ronny Lempel

ACM Transactions on Information Systems (TOIS) January 2002

Volume 20 Issue 1

Mobile knowledge seekers often need access to information on the Web during a

meeting or on the road, while away from their desktop. A common practice today is to use pervasive devices such as Personal Digital Assistants or mobile phones. However, these devices have inherent constraints (e.g., slow communication, form factor) which often make information discovery tasks impractical. In this paper, we present a new focused-search approach specifically oriented for the mode of work and the constrai ...


15 A generic model for reflective design 89%

 Panagiotis Louridas , Pericles Loucopoulos
ACM Transactions on Software Engineering and Methodology (TOSEM) April 2000


Volume 9 Issue 2

Rapid technological change has had an impact on the nature of software. This has led to new exigencies and to demands for software engineering paradigms that pay particular attention to meeting them. We advocate that such demands can be met, at least in large parts, through the adoption of software engineering processes that are founded on a reflective stance. To this end, we turn our attention to the field of Design Rationale. We analyze and characterize Design Rationale approaches and s ...

16 The effectiveness of affinity-based scheduling in multiprocessor 86%


 network protocol processing (extended version)
James D. Salehi , James F. Kurose , Don Towsley
IEEE/ACM Transactions on Networking (TON) August 1996
Volume 4 Issue 4

17 Organizing documents to support browsing in digital libraries 86%

 Yoelle S. Maarek
ACM SIGOIS Bulletin December 1995
Volume 16 Issue 2


With the advent of digital libraries and of wide area networks, enormous amounts of textual information are made available all over the world: A typical example being the World Wide Web on the Internet. Searching and browsing are the two resource discovery paradigms mostly used to access this information [Bowman 94]. Information retrieval (IR) provides numerous sophisticated automatic indexing and storing techniques to support efficient searching and retrieval. In contrast, the organizing proces ...

18 Organization of clustered files for consecutive retrieval 83%

 J S. Deogun , V V. Raghavan , T K.W. Tsou
ACM Transactions on Database Systems (TODS) December 1984
Volume 9 Issue 4

This paper studies the problem of storing single-level and multilevel clustered files. Necessary and sufficient conditions for a single-level clustered file to have the consecutive retrieval property (CRP) are developed. A linear time algorithm to test the CRP for a given clustered file and to identify the proper arrangement of objects, if CRP exists, is presented. For the single-level clustered files that do not have CRP, it is shown that the problem of identifying a storage organization w ...

19 The implications of cache affinity on processor scheduling for 83%

 multiprogrammed, shared memory multiprocessors
Raj Vaswani , John Zahorjan

**ACM SIGOPS Operating Systems Review , Proceedings of the thirteenth ACM
symposium on Operating systems principles** September 1991
Volume 25 Issue 5

20 Measuring similarity of interests for clustering web-users

81%



Jitian Xiao , Yanchun Zhang , Xiaohua Jia , Tianzhu Li

Proceedings of the 12th Australasian conference on Database technologies

January 2001

There has been an increased demand for understanding of web-users due to the web development and the increased number of web-based applications. Informative knowledge extracted from web user access patterns has been used for many applications, such as the prefetching of pages between clients and proxies. This paper presents an approach for measuring similarity of interests among web users, based on the interest items collected from web user's access logs. A matrix-based algorithm is then develop ...

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21 Defining software architectures using the Hierarchical Object-Oriented 79%

Design method (HOOD)

Andrew R. Carmichael

Proceedings of the conference on TRI-Ada '92 December 1992

22 Case studies: information visualization and user interaction: 77%

Visualization of large web access data sets

Ming C. Hao , Pankaj Garg , Umeshwar Dayal , Vijay Machiraju , Daniel Cotting

Proceedings of the symposium on Data Visualisation 2002 May 2002

Many real-world e-service applications require analyzing large volumes of transaction data to extract web access information. This paper describes Web Access Visualization (WAV) a system that visually associates the affinities and relationships of clients and URLs for large volumes of web transaction data. To date, many practical research projects have shown the usefulness of a physics-based mass-spring technique to layout data items with close relationships onto a graph. The WAV system: (1) map ...

23 Class management for software communities 74%

Simon Gibbs , Eduardo Casais , Oscar Nierstrasz , X. Pintado , Dennis Tsichritzis

Communications of the ACM September 1990

Volume 33 Issue 9

Object-oriented programming may engender an approach to software development characterized by the large-scale reuse of object classes. Large-scale reuse is the use of a class not just by its original developers, but by other developers who may be from other organizations, and may use the classes over a long period of time. Our hypothesis is that the successful dissemination and reuse of classes requires a well-organized community of developers who are ready to share ideas, methods, tools an ...

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- 1** **Poster papers: CVS: a Correlation-Verification based Smoothing technique on information retrieval and term clustering** 100%

Christina Yip Chung , Bin Chen

Proceedings of the eighth ACM SIGKDD international conference on Knowledge discovery and data mining July 2002

As information volume in enterprise systems and in the Web grows rapidly, how to accurately retrieve information is an important research area. Several corpus based smoothing techniques have been proposed to address the data sparsity and synonym problems faced by information retrieval systems. Such smoothing techniques are often unable to discover and utilize the correlations among terms. We propose CVS, a Correlation-Verification based Smoothing method, that considers co-occurrence information i ...
- 2** **Parallel text search methods** 100%

-  Gerard Salton , Chris Buckley
Communications of the ACM February 1988
Volume 31 Issue 2
A comparison of recently proposed parallel text search methods to alternative available search strategies that use serial processing machines suggests parallel methods do not provide large-scale gains in either retrieval effectiveness or efficiency.
- 3** Explaining collaborative filtering recommendations 100%
 Jonathan L. Herlocker , Joseph A. Konstan , John Riedl
Proceedings of the 2000 ACM conference on Computer supported cooperative work December 2000
Automated collaborative filtering (ACF) systems predict a person's affinity for items or information by connecting that person's recorded interests with the recorded interests of a community of people and sharing ratings between like-minded persons. However, current recommender systems are black boxes, providing no transparency into the working of the recommendation. Explanations provide that transparency, exposing the reasoning and data behind a recommendation. In this paper, we address ex ...
- 4** Opportunistic exploration of large consumer product spaces 100%
 Doug Bryan , Anatole Gershman
Proceedings of the 1st ACM conference on Electronic commerce November 1999
- 5** Conceptual schema analysis: techniques and applications 100%
 S. Castano , V. De Antonellis , M. G. Fugini , B. Pernici
ACM Transactions on Database Systems (TODS) September 1998
Volume 23 Issue 3
The problem of analyzing and classifying conceptual schemas is becoming increasingly important due to the availability of a large number of schemas related to existing applications. The purposes of schema analysis and classification activities can be different: to extract information on intensional properties of legacy systems in order to restructure or migrate to new architectures; to build libraries of reference conceptual components to be used in building new applications in a given domai ...
- 6** Database selection techniques for routing bibliographic queries 100%
 Jian Xu , Yinyan Cao , Ee-Peng Lim , Wee-Keong Ng
Proceedings of the third ACM conference on Digital libraries May 1998
- 7** Automatic feedback using past queries: social searching? 100%
 Larry Fitzpatrick , Mei Dent
ACM SIGIR Forum , Proceedings of the 20th annual international ACM SIGIR conference on Research and development in information retrieval July 1997
Volume 31 Issue SI
- 8** User-oriented document clustering: a framework for learning in 100%
 information retrieval
J. S. Deogun , V. V. Raghavan
Proceedings of the 9th annual international ACM SIGIR conference on Research and development in information retrieval September 1986
In information retrieval, cluster analysis is an important tool employed to enhance

both efficiency and effectiveness of the retrieval process. Most clustering algorithms have difficulty in reflecting the closeness of documents as perceived by the user. A two phase scheme for document clustering, whose results reflect the "conceptual" clusters that are perceived by the user of the retrieval system, is proposed. Since the clusters obtained by this scheme are not characterized in ...

9 Semantic and schematic similarities between database objects: a context-based approach 99%



Vipul Kashyap , Amit Sheth

The VLDB Journal — The International Journal on Very Large Data Bases

December 1996

Volume 5 Issue 4

In a multidatabase system, schematic conflicts between two objects are usually of interest only when the objects have some semantic similarity. We use the concept of *semantic proximity*, which is essentially an *abstraction/mapping* between the domains of the two objects associated with the *context of comparison*. An explicit though partial context representation is proposed and the specificity relationship between contexts is defined. The contexts are organized as a meet semi-l ...

10 A hierarchy-aware approach to faceted classification of objected-oriented components 99%



E. Damiani , M. G. Fugini , C. Bellettini

ACM Transactions on Software Engineering and Methodology (TOSEM) July 1999

Volume 8 Issue 3

This article presents a hierarchy-aware classification schema for object-oriented code, where software components are classified according to their behavioral characteristics, such as provided services, employed algorithms, and needed data. In the case of reusable application frameworks, these characteristics are constructed from their model, i.e., from the description of the abstract classes specifying both the framework structure and purpose. In conven ...

11 An extensible classifier for semi-structured documents 99%



Markus Tresch , Allen Luniewski

Proceedings of the fourth international conference on Information and knowledge management December 1995

12 Integrating information retrieval and domain specific approaches for browsing and retrieval in object-oriented class libraries 99%



Richard Helm , Yoëlle S. Maarek

ACM SIGPLAN Notices , Conference proceedings on Object-oriented programming systems, languages, and applications November 1991

Volume 26 Issue 11

13 Configuring buffer pools in DB2 UDB 98%



Xiaoyi Xu , Patrick Martin , Wendy Powley

Proceedings of the 2002 conference of the Centre for Advanced Studies on Collaborative research September 2002

Database Management Systems (DBMSs) use a main memory area as a buffer to reduce the number of disk accesses performed by a transaction. DB2 Universal Database divides the buffer area into a number of independent buffer pools and each database object (table or index) is assigned to a specific buffer pool. The tasks of configuring the buffer pools, which defines the mapping of database objects to

buffer pools and setting a size for each of the buffer pools, is crucial for achieving optimal perfor ...

14 Generation and search of clustered files

98%



G. Salton , A. Wong

ACM Transactions on Database Systems (TODS) December 1978

Volume 3 Issue 4

A classified, or clustered file is one where related, or similar records are grouped into classes, or clusters of items in such a way that all items within a cluster are jointly retrievable. Clustered files are easily adapted to broad and narrow search strategies, and simple file updating methods are available. An inexpensive file clustering method applicable to large files is given together with appropriate file search methods. An abstract model is then introduced to predict the retrieval ...

15 Hierarchical file organization and its application to similar-string matching

98%



Tetsuro Ito , Makoto Kizawa

ACM Transactions on Database Systems (TODS) September 1983

Volume 8 Issue 3

The automatic correction of misspelled inputs is discussed from a viewpoint of similar-string matching. First a hierarchical file organization based on a linear ordering of records is presented for retrieving records highly similar to any input query. Then the spelling problem is attacked by constructing a hierarchical file for a set of strings in a dictionary of English words. The spelling correction steps proceed as follows: (1) find one of the best-match strings which are most similar to ...

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<u>L5</u>	L4 and (formula or procedure or process or method or algorithm)	157	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	L3 and (attribute or attributes or feature or features or characteristics or characteristic or property or properties)	182	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	L2 and (score or scores or weight or weights or rank or ranking or ranks or rating or values)	355	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	L1 and (entity or entities or products or individuals or customers or products)	872	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	affinity or similarity or similarities or affinities or equivalences or relationships	3670	<u>L1</u>

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Nov 1, 2000

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TDB-ACC-NO: NN950929

DISCLOSURE TITLE: SKOUT: Computer-Assisted Statistical Process Control Methodology

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File: TDBD

Sep 1, 1993

TDB-ACC-NO: NA9309347

DISCLOSURE TITLE: Language Definition of a Text Query Language

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☐ 6. Document ID: NN9012109

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File: TDBD

Dec 1, 1990

TDB-ACC-NO: NN9012109

DISCLOSURE TITLE: Design of a Composite Production Rule Syntax And Associated Logical Data Structure.

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☐ 7. Document ID: NN80055446

L11: Entry 7 of 7

File: TDBD

May 1, 1980

TDB-ACC-NO: NN80055446

DISCLOSURE TITLE: Authorization Rules Definition and Validation in a Multilevel Database Architecture. May 1980.

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Sep 1, 1993

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: NA9309347 TITLE: Language Definition of a Text Query Language

Publication Date (1):
19930901Disclosure Text (1):

This document contains drawings, formulas, and/or symbols that will not appear on line. Request hardcopy from ITIRC for complete article. - This invention relates to a process for accessing, excerpting, annotating and indexing online documents. Text Query Language (TQL) is an application programming interface (API) for "text-dominated" or unstructured text data bases. In ISO Programming Languages terminology, TQL is a "Call Level Interface" 7ù for text access applications retrieving data stored in relational data bases (through the SQLSELECT TQL command) or non-relational text repositories. - In a TQL data base architecture, a repository of textual and quantitative data, is separated from the TQL search engine and user interface components of the system, as shown in the figure. - In the course of exploring a text corpus, users employ TQL to create and retain a structure map (a TQL Index) of the corpus for personal, commercial or scholarly purposes. TQL Index elements are "Keyword Sets", "Categories", "Values" of "Units of Analysis", "Strip Associations", "Attributes" and their "Ratings" and "Annotations". - A TQL data base is distinct from relational data base technology 8ù for the following reasons: o No granularization criterion for a text corpus (chapter, block, paragraph, sentence, etc.) is inherently suited to retrieval needs, while also being flexible and efficient. o Conversion of existing non-relational text corpora to relational format is costly. o Chopping a text corpus into chunks for data base fields may adversely impact the form of the document as a social artifact 6ù. Enterprise document libraries based in SGML 5ù are becoming increasingly common as large organizations attempt to standardize their soft copy text data formats. SGML tagged documents are compatible with TQL in concert with suitable tag resolution filters. A TQL Project Statement is a file receptacle for: 1. names of documents associated with the Project; 2. names of Keyword Sets, Categories; Units of analysis and their Values; 3. pointers for assignments of strips to Categories or to Values of Units of Analysis; 4. semantic relationships between Categories; 5. semantic associations between strips secondary to any categorization; 6. annotations of Category and Unit of Analysis names; 7. annotations of strip assignments to a Category or a Value of a Unit of Analysis; 8. annotations of strip associations; 9. Rating Values associated with Category Assignments or Strip Associations; 10. TQL Indices and Views on specific documents; and 11. names and locations of TQL Indices linked from other Projects. - A TQL View Statement restricts reference to a subset of the Project documents, particular column ranges, or any arbitrarily defined subset of the Project documents. Creating a View is one way of retaining a query result. - A TQL Index Statement is not a relational data base index, although it may itself be stored in a relational table. - The TQL COPY NAMES Statement links project indices, associating names for Keyword Sets, Categories, Units of Analysis and Strip Associations from one Project with a second Project. Assignments for Categories and Units of Analysis for specified documents may also be copied. In the case of Categories, all Sub-/Super-Category relations, Annotations, Attributes and Ratings are also copied when the WITH ASSIGNMENTS option is selected. Other TQL Index Statements affect index elements within a Project: 1. The DEFINE Statement establishes the names of new elements in an Index: a. Keyword Sets: A Keyword is a string literal which may contain spaces or wildcards (*); punctuation is ignored. - Keyword Sets usually will have at least one member other than the Keyword Set name which is also a member of the set; however, null Keyword Sets are allowed. Keyword Set members are implicitly related to one another by a Boolean operator. b. Categories: A TQL Category is a classification name with which are associated text

segments ("strips") which the user decides are exemplars of the Category. Optionally: 1) Category-Category semantic relationships may be specified with the SUBCATEGORY OF Sub-clause, making possible semantic networks of Categories. Note that Categories typically inherit all of the assignments of their subcategories. - 2) TQL may be extended with additional semantic relationships between Categories by defining instances of the TQL generic "category relation" option. c. Units of Analysis and their Values: A Unit of Analysis may be thought of as a classification variable (e.g., Chapter) with specific Values (Chapter1, Chapter2, ...), or as a one-level category hierarchy identifying a block and sub-blocks of text to be searched for matches to the argument of any WHERE clause. d. Strip Associations: In Event Modelling 1ù, the relationships between strips may be independent of a Category assignment; e.g., a strip categorized as 'sarcastic' may be a "cause" of a second strip categorized as 'angry.' The Strip Association between these strips is "causation". Other examples of Strip Associations are "precondition", "consequence", "implication", or "contradiction". e. Attributes: Categories, Values of Units of Analysis, and Strip Associations may have one or more string-valued Attributes such as "Satisfaction", or "Importance Level", each with one string-valued (e.g., 'True' or 'False') or ordinal-valued (integer, decimal, date, or time) Rating. - Defining an Attribute of a Category or Unit/Value results in null Ratings of the Attributes for any existing assignments of the Category or Unit/Value. Defining an Attribute of a Strip Association results in null Ratings of the new Attribute for any existing instances of the Strip Association. The TQL Select Statement has the following clauses: 1. The primary SELECT Clause, beginning with the word SELECT references the portion of the text in the Project to be accessed' i.e., some or all documents, or blocks identified as Values of Unit(s) of Analysis. 2. The USING Subclause of the SELECT Statement requires the specification of the COLUMNS in specified documents to be used in evaluating the query. 3. The FROM clause identifies the Project or View containing index information on the documents to be accessed. 4. The WHERE Clause specifies a search Expression which identifies instances conforming to string matches to a Keyword argument, Category values, or Boolean combinations of Keywords, Sets, Categories, optionally qualified by Attribute or Rating values, Ranges of alphanumeric literals, etc. Left to right operator precedence obtains in the WHERE Clause, but elements enclosed by parentheses are evaluated first. 5. The WITH Clause specifies the characters and strings to be treated as punctuation, sentence terminators and paragraph terminators when evaluating the SELECT Statement. 6. The EXCERPT BY Clause specifies the size of excerpts required as sentence, paragraph, block (defined by a beginning and/or ending string), or strip (the unit of Value or Category Assignment). 7. The optional KEEP RESULT AS Clause allows each match to the conditions of the WHERE Clause to be retained in the Project as: a. either new or existing Category or Value of a Unit of Analysis. b. categories formed from the names of the Category Attributes or their Ratings. c. a View. 8. The optional REPORT Clause specifies Terminal or File disposition of the query raw results, formatted by row and column with an optional statistical summary. - Tabular data in SQL data bases may be associated with a TQL Project Index. As such, the TQL SQLSELECT Statement is a type of TQL Index Statement, and, in ISO terminology, TQL is functioning as a type of Call Level Interface 7ù to SQL data bases. The WHERE Clause of the SQLSELECT Statement follows ANSI SQL syntax. SQLSELECT results are retained as new TQL Index elements, but there is no terminal or file output. - The TQL Trace Statement describes modelling of the semantic structure of the Project documents by extracting the occurrence stream of Category assignments. Keyword-based traces are possible if the Categories are first created with the KEEP RESULTS AS Clause of a SELECT Statement containing the Keyword information in its WHERE Clause. The full occurrence stream can be specified for all or specific categories, or occurrences of PATTERNS OF specific categories can be searched, including fuzzy pattern matches. Trace results are reported to the terminal or a file as a Pattern Report. - TQL Diagrams illustrate meaning structures in documents by diagramming the relationship between Categories by making use of Strip Association frequencies. For example, given the Categories "sarcasm", "angry response", "amused response", and the Strip Association, Followed By a TQL Diagram would show whether "sarcasm", is Followed By an "angry response", more or less often than "sarcasm", is Followed By an "amused response". The TQL Create Diagram Statement may be used to draw Event Structure diagrams 1ù, Predicate Analysis diagrams or Lag Sequential Analysis diagrams 2,3ù and Entity-Relationship diagrams 4ù. The nature of the diagram will depend on the type of Associations one has defined and selected for inclusion in the diagram. The REPORT Clause directs results to a terminal or file. - In addition to generating Traces and Diagrams, TQL index information has the potential to spawn from associations and assignments both hypertext links and expert system propositions, and vice versa. SGML 5ù tagged documents also have the potential to spawn TQL index pointers. - Unlike query languages for numerical data bases which contemplate data

in a tabular structure of rows and columns, TQL is predicated on the variable structure and format of textual data, and on an analyses of users' actual information access needs. TQL is designed to facilitate usable end-user computing applications for textual information access. References 1ù W. A. Corsaro, and D. R. Heise, "Event structure models from ethnographic data," In Clogg, C. C., ed., Sociological _____ methodology, 1990, 20 Washington, D.C. American Sociological _____ Association, (1990). 2ù J. James, and P. Sanderson, "Heuristic and statistical support for protocol analysis with SHAPA Version 2.0.," Behavior Research _____ Methods, Instruments and Computers (in press). _____ 3ù P. Sanderson, J. James, L. Watanabe, and J. Holden, "Human operator behaviour in complex worlds: rendering sequential records analytically tractable, Proceedings of 9th European Annual _____ Conference on Human Decision Making and Manual Control, Varese, _____ Italy, (September 10-12, 1990). 4ù P. Pin-Shan Chen. "The entity-relationship model: towards a unified view of data." ACM Transaction on Database Systems, 1(1) (1976). 5ù "International Standards Organization," Information _____ Processing--Text and Office Systems--Standard Generalized Markup _____ Language (SGML) ISO 8879 (1986). _____ 6ù G. H. Gonnet, and F. W. Tompa "Mind your grammar: a new approach to modelling text." University of Waterloo Centre for